The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,939.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 60	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	31	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	16
Monthly	6	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Extra Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Lines of which

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 1 " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Purchases, Wants or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

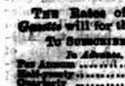
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 629 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on Saturday, the 6th October 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cuttalong, Vizag, Cocanada, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palms Point and at any other place where inducement arise.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 4th October 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BURRIES, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHUMRAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

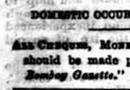
The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Oct. 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 9th October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY GENOA, and on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	....	£15	....	£4	Including Wine / Without food.
Suez	36	....	22	....	8	
Port Said	38	....	24	....	9	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	
Naples	50	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	50	....	34	....	14	
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,813 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 330	" 255	" 131 6
To Suez	" 310	" 270	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 31st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

32, Bombay Green, 29th September 1877.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Shipping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th Oct.
CHINA	3016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2982	460	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. S. Bebot	16th Oct. at 3 p. m.
THIBET	2262	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TENASS	2262	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GRELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2262	450	W. W. Fenttman	13th Oct. at 2 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street.

2 cases toilet glasses.
1 do. perfumery.
1 do. alpaca.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class light open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses, plants, books, &c., as Tarwady, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Pyne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a cottage pianoforte, a light square Tonk and English-built Miniature Brougham, &c., At No. 7, Tarwady, opposite the Army Clothing Office in Nakhi Lane, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence No. 7, Tarwady, the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, &c., the property of A. G. Almond, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner tea-art and breakfast services, best plated hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, tea and coffee service, table spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks single and double light hanging-regard lustres, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as drawingroom, dining, pier, card, writing, camp, washing, and dressing tables, conversation sofas, and reclining couches, drawing room, dining room, easy, folding, rocking, arm and without arm chairs, side board wantnut, tea caddy, teapoys, double screen, chiffonier, a walnut wood cottage piano by Rust and Co., iron four posts bedstead, bath cot, carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, brass mounted double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddle, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A light square front double seated brougham with shafts and a pair of lamps.

No catalogues and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, an English-built Office Brougham, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY the 6th October, sale commencing at 2 p.m., at 10 A.M., CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, the household furniture of Captain P. V. James, changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear to-morrow and the furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.
Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chiretine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realised. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies' from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India.

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect, on the Animal Skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per bottle Re. 1-8 per; Dozen Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous infinately combined, and is *infallable* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE
A GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE ABOVE HALL ON
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.
ASSISTED BY
MISS ELCIA MAY,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DOONA;
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON,
Baritone Vocalist,
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
AMERICAN COMEDIAN;
In his marvellous and original entertainment,
"THE MYSTIC CHANGES."

PROGRAMME.

Duet ..... "Oh how delightful" ..... (Giroffe-Girofle) Lecocq.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

Solo Pianoforte ..... { a Spinnied ..... Litolff.
b Pasquinade ..... Gottschalk.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.

Song ..... "Sweethearts" ..... Sullivan.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

Aria & Cabaletta .. "Omio Fernando" ..... Donisetti.
Miss Elcia May.

Solo Pianoforte ... "Home, Sweet Home" .. Thalberg.
(*For left hand only.*)
Madame Carlotta Tasca.

Song ..... "Let me dream again" .. Sullivan.
Miss Elcia May.

Solo Pianoforte ... "Hibernian Echoes" ..... Rosville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.

Buffo Duet ..... "When a little farm we keep" ..... Mazzinghi.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

MR. JOHN MORRIS,
In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce
SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
Opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lightning's flash, without leaving the Stage, and in full view of the audience.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

TO CONCLUDE WITH
ADOLPHE ADAM'S OPERETTA,
LISETTE.

Nais Tick ..... Mr. John Morris.
Max ..... Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Lisette ..... Miss Elcia May.

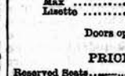
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 4. | Unreserved Seats ..... Rs. 2.
Back Seats ..... Re. 1.

Family Tickets to admit three to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE,
S. S. TRINACRIA,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* KURRACHEE.



WILL sail about the 10th instant. For passage, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be allowed after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC SPORTS LOTTERIES.

ACCOUNTS will be FINALLY SETTLED on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock, in the Gymkhana Pavilion.

The papers, &c., may be seen in the Pavilion at any time.

C. YOUNG,
N. R. OLIVER, } Honorary Secretaries.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
" 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

FULL-PRESSED HAY.

OWING to the scarcity of Fodder in Guzerat and Kathiawar, a REDUCED RATE of Rs. 10 per Ton of 27 Bengal or 72 Bombay Maunds will be charged until December 31st for Full-Pressed Hay from Bombay to Ahmedabad and all stations to Wadhwan inclusive.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per share is PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names are on the Share Register on the 22nd September 1877.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th October instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st June 1877.
2. To confirm the election of Mr. Alexander McHinch as a Director in the room of Mr. W. G. Hall proceeded to England.
3. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. Gouldas Cullianjee and Dhunjeebhoy Marwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 16th instant, (both days inclusive).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

KEROSEINE COOKING STOVES, complete with Kettles, Pans, &c., very convenient for Travellers, &c. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

REQUIRED a STEWARD for WARDROOM MESS, H. M. S. VESTAL; one who would act as Messman preferred. Apply to MESS CATERERS, Hulk Auckland.

WANTED CHEAP! SUCTION HAND PUMP and a medium Platform Weighing Scale. Write full, "T. P. N.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S,—VANILLA, RATAFIA and RASPBERRY, Meat Patties, Ham Sandwiches, Jam Puffs and Tarts, &c.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF GRAIN AND SEED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from MONDAY next, the First of October, GRAIN and SEED will be received, in limited quantities, at all Stations of this Railway, for conveyance to any other Station, subject to the condition that absolute preference will be given to that which is consigned to Stations on the Madras Railway; to Stations on the Nizam's State Railway; and to Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Poona and Baichore, both inclusive.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1877.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price EIGHT ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SELECT DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

GENUINE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD,
CHEMICAL FOOD WITH QUININE.
DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNINE.
FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM.
COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
DISTILLED AROMATIC SPIRIT OF SAL VOLATILE.
PEPSINE WINE, ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
DR. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER.
FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BARL AND BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURES.
SULPHATE OF QUININE, ESSENCE OF QUININE, AND ORANGE QUININE WINE.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. SWEET ESSENCE OF SENNA.
TRUE GOA POWDER.

CAMPHOR AND SOAP, LINIMENTS, ARNICA, OPODELDOC, &c.

All the preparations of the Pharmacopœia of guaranteed purity and strength.

CHLORODYNE.
PANCREATIC EMULSION, COCKLE'S PILLS,
LAMPLOUGH'S SALINE,
and Patent Medicines of every description.
HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.
MEDICATED AND OTHER LOZENGES AND JUJUBES.

Medicine Chests in a variety of the most useful patterns; Portable for Travellers' uses; larger, for Family or District requirements.

CHESTS REPLENISHED WITH GENUINE ARTICLES.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.
INDIAN TEA MART,
OPENED BY MR. M. H. MAJOO,
(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJOO & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H.E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
highly finished jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600.
In Silver Case, Rs. 80 to 175.

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,
in Hunting, Half-hunting, or Open Face Case.
Gold ..... Rs. 200.
Silver ..... Rs. 90.

LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.
Engraved Hunter ..... Rs. 285.
" Half-st ..... Rs. 300

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA KEYLESS WATCHES.
Rs. 150 to 300.

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCHES,
Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters.
Rs. 100 to 300.

THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.
Superior jewelled, Horizontal Movement,
In Aluminium Case ..... Rs. 45.
In Silver Solid Case ..... Rs. 60.
Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
best finished Movements, Jewelled throughout, as Hunters, Half-hunters, or Open Face.
In Gold Case ..... Rs. 150 to 300.
In Silver Case ..... Rs. 35 to 100.

Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical Boxes, &c., repaired by Skilled EUROPEAN *workman with neatness and despatch.*

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned, A. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER, a fresh supply monthly.

Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... at Rs. 6 4 per dozen.
Do. of 6 dozen pints ..... " 3 14 do.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23 0
Ofner, Red and White	"	24 8
Erlau	"	17 0
Sparkling White	"	36 0
GEDENBURG, White	"	24 8
RUSTER DRY "	"	36 0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	"	78 0
SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.		
NORWAY BEER	Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4-2 pts.	

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. AND C. BELARMOUR, BORDEAUX—

Chateau Lacville	Rs. 24 per doz.	Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"

HOCKS:—From G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Steinwein	" 22	"
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

CHAMPAGNE:—

Real Eugene Cliequot	Rs. 40 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	" 22-8	" Pts.
Thoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	" 40	"

BEER:—

Flower & Son's India Pale Ale	Rs. 2-12 per doz.	Pts.

BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s celebrated Cognac	* Stars	Rs.	22 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	** Stars	"	25	"
Do. do.	*** Stars	"	29	"
Fromy and Roge's well known Cognac,	**** Stars	"	30	"

ASPARAGUS:—

Best German	Rs. 25 per doz.	Tins.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	" 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	" 22	do.
Chateau Le Boc	" 24½	do.
Cantemerle	" 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND OCT. 1877.

We are unable so far to report any increase in export business consequent on the notice issued by the G. I. P. Railway Company to which we alluded yesterday, but it will take some days to ascertain the effect of it, in the meantime people having been so often disappointed in their efforts to get produce down, decline to do business in anticipation, and there is, therefore, no improvement to notice on the spot.

The Home advices by wire under yesterday's date show general quietness. In the Liverpool Cotton Market supplies are still said to be freely offered, and the sales only reached 10,000 bales yesterday. Prices, however, are unchanged, and Piece Goods in Manchester being reported firm, a very general feeling appears to prevail that, with the comparatively short supplies in prospect, we cannot see any material decline. A great deal depends at present on the advices from America, and unfortunately we have received no Reuter's telegrams from New York later than Friday's date.

The London General Produce markets yesterday were without change of any kind. Seeds were quiet, and the only alteration in quotations was a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive. Wheat, Reuter says, is 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, but arrival quotations at the same time are unchanged.

Consols have advanced from 95 5/8 to 95¾, while French Rentes have receded from 105½ to 105.

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced to 55½d., but we had this rate through private sources yesterday, and we now hear on reliable authority that purchases cannot be made under 55½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 9 5-16d. per rupee. The advance was by no means unexpected here, and the general opinion seems to be that, Exchange and Silver working against each other, may yet force the price of the metal considerably higher before any reaction takes place.

In Sterling Exchange to-day only a very limited business has been done, but the same upward tendency prevails and rates are partially 1-16d. higher, both for ready and forward delivery. Of the former, there is necessarily very little offering, and for future delivery sellers seem somewhat more chary of operating at the advance which has taken place. Up to the end of the year there are buyers of 3 months' sight credits at 1-16d. over to-day's quotations, and for January-February delivery at a further 1-16d. advance, while Bank paper can be had at about proportionate rates except for demand, of which there are few drawers for forward. To-day's rates for ready bills on London are—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 5-16d.	per Rs.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3/4d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 11-16d to 3/4d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3/4d.	,,

On Calcutta bankers has been done on demand at ⅜ annas premium, and the rate may be called 3-16 buyers, ¼ per cent. premium sellers. For 20 days' sight we still quote 1¼ to 1⅜ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is again duller and there are few buyers. It is currently reported that transactions have taken place in Fours at Rs. 92½ but it requires confirmation. The current quotation may be given at Rs. 93 for Fours; Rs. 93¼ for Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 101¼ for Fives-and-a-half.

Shares to-day have been very dull, and Spinning and Weaving Companies have undergone a further material decline. Our quotations show a general drop of Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per share, and even at the reduction investors do not seem tempted to come forward. The peculiar position of our markets at the moment—dear Cotton and cheap Goods and Yarns—is sufficient to account for this if not even a greater fall; but with this half year over the prospects of our local mills are hopeful, and it is only to be hoped that holders may not be carried away too far by the present depression. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent lower, Mofussil Co. Rs. 10 per share and Colaba Land Co. Rs. 5 per share lower. Treacher and Co., Limited, have advanced to Rs. 530 per share; other companies are unchanged.

Cotton to-day is, if anything, a trifle easier. Quieter accounts from Liverpool, and the upward course of Exchange, place exporters more than ever beyond the reach of business. The local mills, however, are still and must continue to be regular buyers. Purchases of half pressed Wadwan to close about Good Fair have been made to-day at Rs. 200 per candy, and we hear that between native dealers business has been done in Kirklee for April delivery at Rs. 200 per candy for F. G. F. full-pressed. New Ginned Broach, February-March delivery, is quoted at Rs. 215 per candy half pressed, and Akole, March delivery, at Rs. 205 to Rs. 207 per candy full-pressed; but these rates are quite nominal, no business being practicable.

Linseed is weaker to-day by As 2 per cwt., the quotation being now Rs. 7-3 per cwt. for clean parcels. Rapeseed is nominally unaltered at Rs. 8 per cwt.

In Wheat there is nothing whatever doing at the moment for export, no suitable quality being obtainable on the spot.

Freights are unaltered. There is only the one Canal steamer for Liverpool, in which small lots of cargo are being booked at 35s. per ton. Charters for both steamers and sailing ships are almost unobtainable. The Calcutta market is almost as much demoralized as our own, having been overdone with tonnage for coasting employment which has now almost come to a standstill owing to the drop in the value of grain in Madras. It is even reported that several vessels have been re-chartered from Madras to England, consignees finding it a better outlet for their grain than having it spoiled on the beach at Madras.

Piece Goods are dull and unaltered. Little or nothing is being done from first hands, and dealers are only able to effect sales in the bazaar by conceding something from current rates.

Coals show a hardening tendency owing to the continued absence of sellers to arrive. Prices on the spot, however, do not as yet show any signs of improvement.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	* Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Asia Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct.	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	681½
National Bank of India	16,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xdj
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,101
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	160 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.	300	500	all	12 p.ct.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	460
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	650 x
Bonar Company (New)	1,000	500	all	40 p.s.	0 xd
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	1,000	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,500	500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	200	500	all	40 do	500 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	500
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	330
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	465
Salomon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	315
Sutlodz Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	425
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 ml.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	860
Prove Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,700	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	625
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	2,000	1,400	all	0 do.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,175
Allsad Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	7,500	all	125 p.s.	9,350
Agricultural S. and W. Company	20,000	100	100	..	90
Bhowanagar M. and P. Company	800	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	60 p.s.	985
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s.	120
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	950
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s.	990 xd
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharamsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.	925 xd
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,170
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,150 xd
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	975	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,050
Hydraulic S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s.	1,050
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,150
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.	925
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	Nil	..	950
Manockjee Spinning	2,000	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s.	1,250 xd
Mazagon Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,020
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	1,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nowrosjee S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Oriental S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s.	340 xdj
Original	1,000	500	all	15 p.s.	730
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,250
Simpson S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	900
Sonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	990
Do. do. 1 Share.	800	250	250	12½ p.s.	260
Shahoorie S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	995
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	720

*For Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	316	5 0/5	p. c. 311
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130	14 6	do. 25
Dist.	..	£20	65	7 3	do. 72
ditto	..	£20	21	14 1	do. ..
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	..	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares,	..	£18	190	9 18	do. 200

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Excelsior, 1,217 tons, Captain J. J. Joslin, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The Barque Jane Law, 1,272 tons, Captain T. Macfarlane, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s. s. Fehlwan, 101 tons, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and fifty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Emblehope, 1,255 tons, Captain J. R. Stephenson, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Calcutta, with the following cargo:—15,857 bags rice, 12,643 bags grain, 1,333 bags sugar, 60 chests tea, 6 cases apparel, 33 packages goods, 2 boxes otto, and 225 bags gunnies. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Indian Government Service Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain E. Elton, sailed on the 1st instant for Aden, with the following passengers:—Major Geo. Budd, R. A., Capt J. Day, R. A., Major H. W. Stookley, R. A., Major H. F. Pritchard, R. A, Lieut. C. Casson R. A., Major Swinhoe, Comt. Depr., Surg. Prendergast, and several rank and file, with followers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mails, general cargo, 1,175 chests opium, and the following passengers:—For Galle.—Mr. S. Mahomed. Mr. Nowrojee, Mr. Jamsetjee, and Mr. Dasney. For Singapore.—Three Misses Ford and ayah. For Yokahma.—Mr. Purcell.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Emblehope (s)	Stephenson	Calcutta, Sept 20.
2	Fehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, Sept 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	I. G. S. Dalhousie (s)	Elton	Aden.
2	Howden	Nicholson	Galle.
	Zambesi (s)	Symons	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Excelsior, Joslin, to Rangoon.
Barque Jane Law, Macfarlane, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer City of Limerick, to Hongkong.
Steamer Tanjore, to Australia.
Steamer Fehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
28	Stallingboro (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Procureur (s)	.....	Pondicherry.
	Lizzie (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Maria Laure	.....	C. canada.
29	Vincenia	.....	Burmah.
	Witch	.....	Coconada.
	Queen of India	.....	Gopaulpore.
30	C. of Sutherland (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
28	Sea Gull (s)	.....	Calcutt.
	Maud (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Ezi King (s)	.....	Rangoon.
29	Medina (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Suzerain	.....	False Point.
	Bannockburn	.....	Calcutta.
	Chychasa (s)	.....	Bombay and S Port.
	Glamorgan (s)	.....	Calcutta
30	Berteause	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 2.

From Liverpool.

Childwall Hall s—50 cases yellow metal sheets, Bann, Ashley and Co; 10 boxes tinned plates, Ardjbhoy Noorbhoy.
Trinacria s—150 bundles sheet iron, Tezpall Gopajee.

From London.

Scottish Chief—4 cases plate glass, Currimbhoy Tajbhoy; 25 cases beer, Volkart Brothers.
Gwalior s—37 cases printing papers, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 41 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 100 boxes tinned plates, B and J Hormusjee.

From Glasgow.

Trinacria s—9 bales printing papers, "Bombay Gazette."

From Bordeaux.

Procureur s—90 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 2.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—801 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 279 cwts coir yarn, Mcoljee Jaitha and Co; 27 bales hemp, Mowjee Gadjee, Volkart Brothers; 1 bales wool, Heersaund r Maldass; 25 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 53 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 22 bales hides, Hassum Noormahamed.

For Glasgow.

Trinacria s—25 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

For London.

Khedive s—4 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Ahmed Hajee Esmi; 4 cases fishmaws and 1 case peacock feathers, Mcoljeebhoy Gangjee; 6 bales skins, Dhurumsee Velljee; 4 bales s ins and 11 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 21 bales hides, Hasum Woomar; 52 bales hides, Hajee Esaa; 8 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee; 3 cwts E tech, Mavcally Soomar; 16 bale- hides, Mitha Munjee; 51 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hasum.

For Dunkirk.

Whitehall—750 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

China s—800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi s—2 boxes real pearls, Essoofally Essabhoy; 15 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 12 chests opium, Koram Noorjee and Co; 21 chests opium, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 111 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Zambesi s—8 chests opium, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·234
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·0
General Direction of wind	S, SSE, ENE, ESE, E, WSW, S, WSW SSW, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	194
Fall of Rain	0·39
Total fall during month	0·39
,, ,, ,, year	63·89

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 30.

Robson, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

October 1.

Hole, Major, Bengal 1-6th Rest, on leave, from Roorkee.
Thatcher, Col. Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.
Boyd, Major, Bombay Comst Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Willoughby, Lieut-Col. Dy Comst Gen'l, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—October 1.

Stevens, Capt, Bombay 3rd Lt Cavalry, on sick leave, to Poona.

October 2.

Stopford, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave, to Neemuch.
Fellows, Lieut Col. Bombay 9th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Maly, Lieut, Bengal 1st Punjaub Cavalry, to rejoin, to Rajanpur.
Fuller, Col, Bombay R E, on leave, to Matheran.
Hayes, Capt, Bengal 35th Regt N I, from furlough, to Cachar.
Hamilton, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queen's, from leave, to Poona.
Maitland, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queen's, from leave, to Poona.
Martin, Major, Bengal C I Horse, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 29.)

Mr C Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, passed the examination in Hindustani in the Lower Standard.

Mr W M Kelly, Assistant Surveyor, has passed the Examination in Hindustani in the Lower Standard.

Mr C E S Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, has passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani language.

Mr M C Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr H S Harington, Assistant Engineer, transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is re-transferred to the Construction Section of the same line.

Mr G Sharp Sub-Engineer, Ghat Division, is transferred to the Bhoosaur Division.

Mr G Cowper, Assistant Engineer, Ghat Division, is transferred to the Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway.

Mr J Mackenzie, Supervisor, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District, and attached for special duty to Superintending Engineer's Office.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After, packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 3	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	,, 3	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 4	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 2	3-45 P.M.	...
Australia	,, 13	5-45 P.M.	...
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 22	5-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 22	5-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay *every Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 5 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 5 and 7 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ ann s.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or when the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland and Switzerland, &c. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday ..... Oct. 2

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Gundar, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Thursday during the dry season.

Thursday ..... Oct 4.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Thursday.

Tuesday ..... Oct. 2

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 7th, 9h. 49·5 s. m.
First Quarter ..... 14th, 3h. 33·5 s. m.
Full Moon ..... 22nd, 0h. 22·0 p. m.
Last Quarter ..... 29th, 7h. 13·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct.					
Wed. 3	.....	5 59	5 46	{ 8 23 m / 8 45 a	1 33 m / 2 46 a
Th. 4	.....	5 58	5 45	{ 9 15 .. / 9 40 a	2 50 .. / 3 35 a
Fri. 5	.....	5 58	5 44	{ 9 56 m / 10 22 a	3 45 m / 4 14 a
Sat. 6	.....	5 58	5 43	{ 10 32 m / 11 8 a	4 37 m / 4 49 a
Sun. 7	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 42	{ 11 9 m / 11 51 a	5 10 m / 5 27 a
Mon. 8	.....	5 54	5 41	{ 11 45 m ... / 0 32 a	5 51 m / 6 3 a
Tues. 9	.....	5 54	5 41	{ 0 32 m / 0 21 a	6 32 m / 6 40 a

BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

There will be DRILL in the FORT on Wednesday evening at 5-15 p.m. for E. Company until further orders. Members of other Companies who wish to attend this drill can do so.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

October 2, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence in two Rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

BARBER—September 27th, at Anandpath, N. W. P., the wife of C. J. Barber, Esq., Indigo Planter, of twins (sons.)

DEATH.

CHILL—September 26th, at Delhi, R. F. Cooper, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Chill, aged 2 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1877.

The telegram we published yesterday, reporting the discovery of a Hungarian plot for making a raid from Transylvania into Moldavia and cutting the Jassy line of railway, by which alone the Russians can obtain reinforcements for their army in Bulgaria, helps to explain the hesitating action of Austria in relation to the Eastern Question. Dynastic and personal influences, probably incline the Emperor of Austria himself to support the policy of Russia and Germany; hence the formation of the Triple Alliance. But it is at the same time quite plain that the Hungarians sympathize very strongly with the Turks, and that, if Austria came forward openly either to assist Russia or to seize her promised share of the territory of the dismembered Turkish Empire, the Magyars might once more assert their independence and rend in pieces the Austrian Empire. This attitude of the Hungarians forces Austria to observe a neutrality which must be exceedingly distasteful to the Imperial Court, and it may have still more serious consequences. It is natural that the authorship of the Transylvanian plot should be ascribed to the Hungarian General Klapka, who has himself fought for Turkey, and notwithstanding his disclaimer of any share in it, he will now probably be required at all events to leave the Austrian dominions. He may, indeed, think himself lucky if he escapes imprisonment.

A number of miscellaneous statistics relating to British India have recently been published which give a great deal of interesting information about the general condition of the country. The total population of British India is nearly 190,000,000. The square mile area of Bengal (exclusive of the Soonderbunds) is 158,595, the number of villages 177,044, the inhabited houses 10,481,132, and the population 60,595,524, giving 395 persons to each square mile, 1·16 villages, 242 persons in each village, 68 houses per square mile, and an average of 5·78 persons to each house. The square mile area of the Madras Presidency is 124,499, the number of villages 55,421, of inhabited houses 5,857,994, and the population is 30,203,000, giving 243 persons to each square mile, ·55 villages, 384 persons to each village, 41 houses to each square mile, and an average of 5·12 persons in each house. The square mile area of the Bombay Presidency is 124 462, the number of villages 493,444, of inhabited houses 37,041,259, and the population 16,349 206, giving 211 persons to each square mile, 55 villages, 384 inhabitants of each village, 41 houses each square mile, and an average of 5·12 inhabitants to each house. Of course Bengal is the most thickly populated of the three Presidencies, but it is worth while observing, in connection with recent discussions about the Madras Famine, that Bombay is the least. One of the great arguments used in palliation of the failure of the Madras Government to meet distress as successfully as the Bombay Government did in its Presidency, and a popular explanation of the great success of the latter Government, was that the distances in the Madras Presidency were so great, and the population so scattered, that the officials could not efficiently master the difficulties which these circumstances presented. The figures we have given, however, destroy that argument, for they show that, while the area of the two Presidencies is almost identical, the population of the Bombay Presidency is nearly twice as scattered as that of the Madras Presidency, and that nearly the same proportions exist as to the number of villages and houses in each square mile of the respective Presidencies. Thus, the disadvantages the Bombay officials had to face in meeting the distress in their districts were twice as great as those of the Madras officials. The question may well arise, how the famine management on this side of India was so conspicuously successful, while in Madras it was such a failure that the Government of India was at length compelled to interfere in order both to save the Presidency and the finances of India. It is one which we leave the Madras officials to answer, and we should say it would be very difficult for them to do so if they tried. Meanwhile, it will be well for those English critics who have been crediting the Madras Government with enormous difficulties owing to expanse of territory and wide diffusion of population, to recollect that the population in the Bombay Presidency is twice as scattered as that of the Madras Presidency, and that, while in the one Presidency the famine has been managed successfully without any fuss, in the other it has been terribly mismanaged with a great deal of fuss. Probably the fuss in the case of the Madras Presidency was only raised to hide the failure, but we have no doubt that, when the smoke is cleared away by such facts as we are now bringing forward, it will be found that a serious responsibility rests upon the Madras Government, and that, despite the present howling of those who cry out that Bombay has had all the advantages and Madras all the disadvantages, Lord Lytton did not take matters into his own hands a day too soon. With its advantages from concentrated populations and villages, the Madras Government ought to have achieved at least as much success as the Bombay Government, and we can only say we are astonished that it did not do so.

According to the Miscellaneous Statistics, the total male population of Bengal is 30,210,956, of which 18,906,435 are adults above 12, and the total female population 30 256,768, of which 20,841,161 are above 12. The percentage of females is thus about 100·14, of children to adults 52·13, and of girls to boys about 83·29. In Madras the total male population is 15,722,306, of which 9,659,122 are adults above 12, and the total female population 15,558,871, of which 9 779 260 are above 12. The percentage of females to males is thus about 98·96, of child en to adults 53·61, and of girls to boys 98·14. In Bombay Presidency the total population of males is 8,561,589, of which 5,431 697 are adults above 12 and of females 7,787 617, of which 4,989,325 are adults above 12. The percentage of females to males is thus 90·94, of children to adults 54·38, and of girls to boys 89·41. The Bombay Presidency is thus shown to have a great many more males than females, so that it ought to be a better market for eligible young women than any of the sister Presidencies! The males would appear to be more numerous than females all over the country, for the total male population of British India is given at 98,054,403, and the female population at 92,501,565, giving a percentage of females on the total population of 48·54 and of males 51·46. Of the total population of British India, 139,248 568 are Hindoos, 1,174,436 Sikhs, 40,882,537 Mahomedans, 2,882,851 Buddhists and Jains, 897,216 Christians, 5,102,823 other religions, and 525,193 religious unknown. The percentage of Hindoos to the total population is 73·44, of Sikhs ·62, of Mahomedans 21·56, of Buddhists 1·49, and of Christians ·47. It is surprising to think, however, that this miserable handful of Christians holds the country. Bengal is of course the greatest possessor of Hindoos and Mahomedans, Madras contains by far the greater share of the Christian population, while Bombay is clearly the head-quarters in India proper of Buddhists and Jains. We say India proper, because of course Burma contains more Buddhists than the whole of the rest of British India put together. In Bengal there are 38,975,418 Hindoos, 191,553,881 Mahomedans, 84,974 Buddhists and Jains, and 90,763 Christians; in Madras, 28 863,978 Hindoos, 1,857,857 Mahomedans, 21,254 Buddhists and Jains, and 533,760 Christians; in Bombay 12,989,829 Hindoos, 24,007 Sikhs, 2,370,450 Mahomedans, 191,137 Buddhists and Jains (though we should say they are nearly all Jains), and 126,063 Christians. It is a singular fact that Bombay is not credited with any of the people whose religion is unknown, though we are certain that in the Education Department, or among those who receive their ideas from that department, there must be a number of people whose religion it would be exceedingly difficult to denominate. When we come to look at the adult male population of British India classified according to population, we find that 2,404,855 persons are in Government service or professions, 4,137,429 in domestic populations, 37,462,220 devoted to agriculture, 3,440,951 engaged in commerce, 8,746,503 in industries, 8,174,600 are labourers, and 2,264,858 are "independent and unproductive." In this Presidency, 346,293 persons are Government servants or professional men, 250,351 domestic servants, 3,262,506 agriculturists, 396,636 engaged in commerce, 852,718 in industries, 459,964 in labour, while 44,783 belong to the class of gentlemen known as independent and unproductive. In Bengal, where there are 575,667 Government servants and professional men and nearly 11,000,000 agriculturists, the number of independent and unproductive people is no less than 583,409. We are not satisfied, however, with the fairness of a classification which puts down all gentlemen of independent means as unproductive. These men are in many cases the capitalists of the country, and capital well employed is as productive as labour. They flourish chiefly in Bengal, because the Permanent Settlement in that Presidency allows landed proprietors to acquire wealth. In Madras, where there are 289,676 Government servants and professional men, 5,215,847 agriculturists, 1,161,330 people engaged in industries and 2,080,885 labourers, there are 154,751 independent and non-productive persons. The total number of occupied people in British India is 62,069,783, and the independent and non-productive population is 2,264,858.

One of the most valuable tables in the Blue Book is that which deals with the population of British India with reference to the cultivation of land and the land revenue, and it is to be regretted that it is incomplete. As to the item "area in square miles of land paying Government revenue, quit-rent, tribute, &c." no particulars are given regarding Bengal and Assam, Madras, and the Berars; and the same is the case with regard to the item "area in square miles of land *not* paying Government revenue, "quit-rent, tribute, &c." In this Presidency there are 29,386 square miles of uncultivable land "paying Government revenue, quit-rent, "tribute, &c." 11,682 cultivable, and 43,646 cultivated; and 12,212 square miles of land "not paying Government revenue, quit-rent, "tribute, &c."; 2,561 cultivable, and 4,500 cultivated; and of uncultivable land there are said to be 41,598 square miles, 14,243 cultivable, 49,341 cultivated, and 19,307 unspecified. All these returns are, however, acknowledged to be by no means complete. The total amount of payments to Government for ordinary land revenue in British India is set down at £20 919 256; of local rates and cesses paid on land, £1,843,888; and of payments for ordinary land revenue and for local rates and cesses, £22,768,144. The following table shows the distribution of these sources of revenue in the three Presidencies:—

Provinces.	Amount of Payments to Government for Ordinary Land Revenue.	Amount of Local Rates and Cesses Paid on Land.	Total Payments for Ordinary Land Revenue and for Local Rates and Cesses.
	£	£	£
Bengal and Assam	3,881,367	64 922	3,946,289
Madras	4 554 490	876,159	4,930,649
Bombay	2,919,763	939,001	3,158,763

In the N. W. Provinces, the average number of acres cultivated by each adult male agriculturist above 20 years of age was 4·6; in the Central Provinces, 19·7; in the Berars, 10·4; and in Bombay, 17·7. No particulars on this point are given about Madras. The following table speaks for itself:—

Provinces.	Average Incidence of Payments for Ordinary Land Revenue and for Local Rates & Cesses.				
	Per Acre of Gross Area.	Per Acre of Recorded Area Including Cultivable Waste.	Per Acre of Recorded Area Paying Cultivated Area.	Per Adult Male Agriculturist.	Per Head of Total Population.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bengal & Assam	0 1·0	...	...	6 6·9	1 2·7
N. W. Provinces	2 1·9	1 11·3	3 9·8	16 9·6	2 6·7
Ajmere	0 5·8	...	...	...	2 6·3
Oude	1 1·0	2 6·9	3 6·4	...	2 6·1

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

It is semi-officially stated that Russia refuses to entertain proposals for peace under the present circumstances, and is firmly determined to prosecute her military operations against Turkey.

General Todtleben has been appointed Chief of the Staff of the Roumanian army at Plevna, where it is intended to erect regular siege works. Fifty thousand men of the Russian Imperial Guard have arrived at Popkoi and occupied the place.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

A Russian official dispatch, dated 27th September, states that Ismail Pasha unsuccessfully attacked the force under the command of General Tergukasow, and was defeated with very heavy loss. The Russian loss in the engegement was 176.

A despatch received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha states that several battalions of Russian troops crossed the Kars river from Ardahan, but he attacked and completely defeated them.

LONDON, Oct. 1, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies steady offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 105

Bar Silver..... 55½.

Arrival.—Viola.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

		Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
			H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	2nd—1-45 p.m.	0 32	
,, Turkey (do. ..	nil.	nil.	
,, Suez (do.) ..	2nd—2-40 p.m.	0 51	
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.	
,, Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.	
,, Suez (do.) ..	2nd—1-30 p.m.	nil.	
FROM CHINA—			
Via Amoor (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.	
,, Singapore (do.) ..	2nd—1-5 p.m.	4 12	
FROM AUSTRALIA—			
Via Singapore (perfect) ..	1st—6.45 a.m.	9 13	

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	8	15	0	4
,, Galle	one in		14	31
,, Kurrachee ..	0	59	0	1
,, Madras	2	3	0	10

WEATHER REPORTS.—OCT. 2.

(Madras Time.)

CUDDALORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., ther. 82, bar. 29 90.

CHERAVAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 4, ther. 83, bar. 29 90. Fall of rain, 1 inch 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., S. W. Fall of rain 17 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-50 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E., ther. 86, bar. 29-94.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E. light ther. 85. Fall of rain 26 cents.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

MORE than five inches of rain have fallen at Bangalore during the last four days, September 28 to October 1st inclusive. Heavy floods are reported from the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions, British Burma; at Thyetmyo and Prome, the head-quarter towns are under water, and so are many towns and villages in the interior. The Irrawaddy has been two feet higher than the highest previous flood of which there is record. In places the paddy crops have been entirely washed away, and there was even a temporary difficulty about the flood. The embankments along the river Nagawoon have been breached at sixteen points, and a broad stretch of rice land is flooded. It is hoped that there will be time for second sowings in all injured districts, but the bumper crop previously expected all over Burma will not be secured in those districts.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, up to 8 a.m.....	0 39	0 32	0 50
Previously registered.....	63 39	51 94	61 88
Total up to date.....	63 39	52 26	62 38
Total for the year 1876..	50 3	53 78	58 33

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 9 5-16d. per Re

Do. at 6 months' sight.1s. 9¾d. ,,

Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9 11-16 to 9d. ,,

Documents, 8 ,, ,, ...1s. 9¾d. ,,

THE Bishop of Bombay was much better yesterday.

WE learn that heavy rain has fallen during the week at Bellary, and the relief works are at a stand-still. Prospects are everywhere brightening.

THE Viceroy completed the journey from Umballa to Kalka in two and a half hours on the 26th ult., breakfasted at Kalka, and proceeded at noon to Dhurmpore, where he remained the night, reaching Simla on the following afternoon by the Government dâk, which was specially arranged for him. It was rather a bold venture to take the hills in an ordinary dâk gharry instead of the usual tongha, but "all's well that ends well," and it may be that the tongha will soon be superseded for the more comfortable vehicle—although the danger will always be the tendency to the traveller.

THE Hon. Mr. Eden has been reviewing in the last two issues of the *Calcutta Gazette* the Divisional report of the province. It is satisfactory to note that in most parts of Bengal, the material condition of the ryots is one of prosperity. Especially in the Eastern districts has this been observed for many years; but it is assuring to find the fact confirmed by a Governor so little addicted to speaking smooth words as Mr. Eden. Another feature in the reports is the criticisms on the Vernacular Press. Mr. Eden's remarks on the subject at the recent *Durbar*, with the comments now published in the *Gazette*, seem to suggest a determination on the part of the Government to take some action in the matter. For our own part, says the *Statesman*, we are not prepared to say that such action is called for, or is likely to do good. If the Vernacular Press really deserves Mr. Eden's strictures, the Government should prosecute the journals that are guilty of libel and sedition.

THE Madras papers and some correspondents are complaining that the Overland Mails for the Southern districts, which were landed here from the P. & O. s. s. Gwalior at 2 o'clock last Wednesday, suffered a detention in Bombay of close upon 24 hours. A "Victim" writes to the *Madras Times*, saying that "the Bombay train was not detained one minute, nor was an express despatched to overtake it. The Madras mail bags were detained in Bombay, because the Postmaster was incompetent, or careless of what concerned Madras only. The Gwalior was, I understand, incapable of steaming faster than she did; but she might have reached Bombay 15 hours sooner without burning an extra pound of coal. The Overland Mails were, on this occasion, detained in Alexandria from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and when they had been put on board at Suez, the Gwalior had to wait three hours more for a paltry local mail from Alexandria, which could easily have been sent along with the European Mails." There may be just ground for complaint, not however against the Bombay Postmaster, who possesses no authority whatever to detain any train.

A LAHORE correspondent writes:—The eagerness to amass a fortune by dealing in grain has induced merchants, during the present paucity of wagons, to carry on the old game of selling wagons. The *modus operandi* is so well known, that I need not describe it. One man, a Mr. Wyburne, is being prosecuted at Loodiana, for representing falsely to the S. P. and D. Railway Company that he had large stores of grain, and thereby inducing the Company to register his name for a certain number of wagons daily, whereas the truth is, the man had no grain of his own, but having secured the wagons he sold them to the highest bidder. This led to dissatisfaction amongst the merchants, who made complaint, and the railway authorities are now prosecuting. In another case, an assistant in the Traffic Manager's Office received a currency note for Rs. 50 under registered cover, with an application for wagons. The case was taken into court, defendant being fined Rs. 25, and forfeiting the note which was tendered as a bribe. The punishment in this case was far from being adequate; imprisonment should have been awarded and not a paltry fine.

THE Pioneer :—If British aid is to be given when the resources of India are exhausted, there need be no more delay; the Government is carrying on at present on borrowed resources. At the same time one cannot realise the idea of such help as that now offered, beginning at a time like this, when, of course, in one way, Government has an unlimited command of means. It has only to say how much it wants, and lenders will eagerly proffer their hoards, either here or in Europe. The glorious possibilities of the future which the present generous inclination of the English people seems to hold out are these :—If England is willing to pay the expenses of her supremacy in India, the relief which Indian finances would experience in not having to lay down large sums of money in England to meet the home charges, would put an entirely new face upon their financial position. One can scarcely imagine such a thing being done in this age, when, however good and charitable people may be in private, selfishness and commercial principles are sternly enforced in the public relations of communities; but certainly, if the famous balance of trade question could solve itself under the influence of payments from the British treasury, if the Indian Government were emancipated from that demon-ism in the budget, loss by exchange, the prospects of India would brighten in a way that would exhibit the generosity of England in a very prominent light and at the same time involve no embarrassing questions concerning the amount of the Imperial subsidy.

THE *Statesman*.—The famine has now given Lord Lytton the opportunity of showing that he lacks neither the energy, the judgment, nor the good will to utilise his great talents in the service of the country. Since the terrible trial of the mutiny, India has never appealed so powerfully to the tenderest care, the wisest judgment, and the most strenuous energies of the head of the Government, and it is everywhere gratefully acknowledged that Lord Lytton has nobly answered the appeal. His visit to the famine tracts, and the remarkable judgment and activity that he has shown during his journey, have raised him greatly in the opinion even of his most unsparing critics, and will form an honourable chapter in the history of his administration. Of his famine policy, we need say nothing here; but it is pleasing to read the chronicles that reach us of the incidents of his journey since he left Madras. These of course are largely from official or demi-official sources, but as most of them briefly relate simple facts, they cannot mislead us far as to the less lofty activity, decision of character, tact, and judgment which he has everywhere displayed. Before he set out, it was feared by some that the first effect of his journey would be still further to embitter the relations between his Government and that of Madras. On the contrary, the bitterness that existed, seemed to disappear at once under his personal influence. And wherever he has gone, if we may judge from the accounts that reach us, the best feelings seem to have been produced, and harmony and activity to have been created in the relief organizations. We have not spared to criticise Lord Lytton's policy freely when occasion has seemed to demand censure or distrust. It is far more pleasant to us to be able, as we are in this case, to express unstinted approbation. And it is not without significance that Lord Lytton should at once have stepped into a higher position in public estimation, as soon as he escaped from his Council, and became in far larger measure the guide of his own actions. It is ever difficult to say how far a Viceroy, in the first half of his administration, can fairly be held responsible for the domestic policy of his Government, so great is his dependence on is councillors. Lord Lytton has now graduated in Indian statesmanship, and the public will not in future be inclined to be tolerant, should it find him walking with too much docility in official leading-strings.

A HOME correspondent of the *Pioneer* makes the following remarks on some strictures passed on the Prince of Wales in a London paper:—"By the way, there is an article in the *World*, which either should not have been written at all, or should have been written in more explicit terms. It is entitled 'A word of warning,' and is addressed to the Prince of Wales. Recent occurrences—a visit to Trouville and a visit certain French people paid to England, some glaring behaviour at Goodwood, in which figured a certain Madlle. Massin, an actress at the Varietés of more than doubtful reputation—have no doubt prompted the writer's remarks. It is severe, certainly; but I cannot help thinking, if good is to come of it, that it should have been more outspoken. Most sincerely do I wish that some one in authority could speak, some one whose character is above suspicion would address words of counsel and warning to the royal ear. I could name several so qualified, two men particularly so, the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Alfred Paget. The Prince of Wales is believed to have a sincere regard and esteem for both of these loyal subjects of the Crown; would he listen to them if they would speak?"

CHERRA PUNJI has this year, up to the 13th of September at any rate, lost the proud position of being the wettest station in Assam, if not in the world. Jokai now claims pre-eminence, for the rainfall there, from the 1st of January to the 15th of September, was 326·37 inches, whilst Cherra Punji had only had 304·54 inches. In the last week of the period 66·20 inches fell at Jokai and 64·26 at Cherra Punji.

THE real effective of the Russian Guard sent to the theatre of war is 48,000 infantry, 5,400 cavalry, and 168 field pieces. The want of officers is felt very much.

AT Russian head-quarters it is stated that not overtures of peace will be listened to until after some overwhelming victory, when the Czar can dictate his own conditions. Unfortunately this is no vain conjecture. A politician recently conversed with the Emperor Alexander on the possible issue of the campaign, and suggested that in case of another defeat like that at Plevna it would be wise to make peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*. "Never," exclaimed the Czar, "will I expose myself to the fate of Napoleon III," and repeating the words of General Ducrot after the battle of Champigny, he added, "Je rentrerai en Russie mort ou victorieux."

THE *Leader* :—Much fuss has been made over Mr. Home's pretensions to the power of floating on the air without any other support, but the trick was known in India in the first half of the fourteenth century. While Ibn. Batuta was conversing one day with the Emperor in the Imperial tent, two jogees came and made obeisance to His Majesty, who commanded them to show the traveller from foreign parts something he had never seen before. What he then saw, or thought he saw, he thus describes:—"One of them assumed the form of a cube and arose from the earth, and in this cubic shape he occupied a place in the air over our heads. I was so much astonished and terrified at this that I fainted and fell to the earth. The Emperor then ordered me some medicine which he had with him, and upon taking this I recovered and sat up; this cubic figure still remaining in the air just as it had been. His companion then took a sandal belonging to one of those who had come out with him, and struck it upon the ground as if he had been angry. The sandal then ascended until it became opposite in situation with the cube. It then struck it upon the neck, and the cube descended gradually to the earth, and at last rested in the place which it had left. The Emperor then told me that the man who took the form of a cube was a disciple of the owner of the sandal; and, continued he, had I not entertained fears for the safety of thy intellect, I should have ordered them to show three greater things than these. From this, however, I took a palpitation of the heart until the Emperor ordered me a medicine which restored me." The Imperial medicine chest appears to have contained some very refreshing cordials, suspiciously similar in their effects to a glass of cognac or a quaigh of mountain-dew. Modern writers, however, so far as we are aware, make no mention of any optical illusions of this kind. The secret, therefore, may have died out, and it is apparent from Tavernier's description of the mangoe trick, that the conjuring art is on the decline. Whilst he was at Broach some jugglers, after encircling their naked bodies with red hot chains with impunity, planted a post in the ground and asked him what fruit it should bear. He answered, mangoes. Presently, after a little mummery had been gone through, the stump put forth leaves, then blossome, and finally fruit. An English clergyman who was present naturally ascribed the affair to the Great Juggler, and accordingly forbade his congregation to have anything to do with the professors of the black art, on pain of being denied the Holy Sacrament. It is not stated what was the effect of that threat.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says :—"After all, there seems to be a great deal more about General Ulysses S. Grant than at first sight meets the eye. The taciturnity of the General has become proverbial; yet he has never failed to succeed in acquitting himself to the perfect satisfaction of his hearers whenever he has had to return articulate thanks for the compliments which have been so freely bestowed upon him during his visit to this country, and which he has so thoroughly well deserved. Like the bird in the French epigram, General Grant is fonder of holding his tongue than of talking; but for all that he does not think the less for being silent,' and on more than one occasion he has let fall a morsel of sententious humour which the most loquacious orators might have struggled for during many paragraphs of platitudes without lighting upon it. Especially happy does the ex-President appear to have been with his Scotch compatriots; for that he is a Scot to the core every perfervid North Briton has fully made up his mind. Not satisfied with the success of his *mot* as to the numbers of Caledonians in the Unites States and the profitable result arising to themselves from their expatriation, the General has now laid siege to the female Scottish heart, and it may be predicted that he will gain a most brilliant series of victories 'among the lasses, O!' He commenced operations on the railway platform at Nairn by recognising and shaking hands with an American lady Mrs. Donald M'Kay, whose husband, a Scotchman, is in business at Nairn. The lady, it seems, is the daughter of a gentleman of Cloverhill, Culpepper County, Virginia, where, at some time during the Civil War, General Grant and his staff had their head-quarters; and the hero of Vicksburg, recognising his host's daughter, at once expressed his pleasure at meeting an old friend so unexpectedly, and entered into an animated conversation with her about bygone days in Culpepper County. A truly cunning diplomatist, General Ulysses S. Grant. The lady whom he saluted was his countrywoman, it is true; but her husband is a Scotchman, her name is Scotch, and all the Mrs. Macs and Miss Macs, from the Border to John o' Groat's will feel their cheeks glow with pleasure at the honour done to Mrs. Donald M'Kay. In peace as in war there is nothing like securing the favour of the ladies. Many years ago, on the eve of a general election, the late Colonel Sibthorp, who so long represented the city of Lincoln, was asked at a public meeting whether he was for purity of election. 'I shall do,' loftily replied the gallant candidate, 'as I have always done on similar occasions. I shall go round to-morrow, and present the wife of every voter with a pound of the best green tea; and to every young lady under the age of thirteen I shall give a kiss.' 'That's right, Colonel,' observed a moral elector in a corner, 'And to every young lady above age of thirteen,' concluded the gallant candidate, withering the moral elector with a scornfully defiant glance, 'I shall give two kisses.' Colonel Sibthorp was always returned at the head of the poll for Lincoln."

THE NEW FAMINE ORGANIZATION IN MADRAS.

THE order for the new Famine policy is just published, and comes into force immediately. The order granting gratuitous relief, except to the most infirm, is cancelled; in its stead task work is instituted and is to be most rigidly enforced. All works—imperial, provincial, and local, excepting buildings, are to be considered famine works, and are under the charge of the Public Works Department. The task exacted is, that work shall be done on every week day; on Sunday there is no work and no pay. Payments are separately fixed. The stronger men receive the value of one pound of the ordinary quality of grain and eighteen pies in addition. Women receive the value of the same quantity of grain and an additional twelve pies. Children get half the value of the grain and nine pies. Weaker men receive the same as women, weaker women get the same as stronger children, and weaker children the value of half a pound of grain plus six pies. Children under seven years of age, even sucklings, are not allowed near the works, all are gathered into nurseries, where they will be fed. When the rains interrupt the works, the stronger labourers will receive the rate of weaker labourers, and all the weaker will get two pies less. The task exacted from the stronger is 75 and from the weaker 50 per cent. of an ordinary day's work. Fines will be inflicted for short work. Idleness and insubordination will meet with dismissal. Payments will be made bi-weekly.

A WORD FOR THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The writer of "Lucil Cigarettes," in your issue of the 29th ultimo, in remarking on the beastly state in which a private of the Bombay Volunteers returned from drill, states that the man "had a real Tommy Atkins appearance." I suppose "Afgan," as he signs himself, is a civilian, but even in a civilian such careless dirt-throwing is inexcusable, for I doubt if Mr. Afgan, in a journey from Bombay to Peshawur and from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, would find six British soldiers in the filthy state his civilian friend was described in. The British soldier has his faults, though perhaps not more of them than "Afgan" has, but a filthy appearance is *not* one of them.

X.

THE AGHOREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Dessi," in his letter published in your to-day's issue, has extracted a passage from "The Races and Tribes in Hindustan," by Watson and Kaye, in which it is stated that "one of the ancient Hindoo dramatists, *Bhasa Bhuti*, who flourished in the eighth century, in his drama of *Malati* and *Mahdava*, has made a powerful use of the Aghorees in a scene in the temple of Chamunda, where the heroine of the play is decoyed in order to be sacrificed to the dread goddess Chamundi or Kali.

The author of this drama is not *Bhasa Bhuti*, but *Bhavabhuti*, who flourished at the end of the seventh century, and who has written two dramas besides *Malati-Mahdava*. A full account regarding the birth of the dramatist, his authorship, and the date at which he flourished, is given by Professor R. G. Bhandarkar in his preface to *Malati-Mahdava*, which has been recently edited by him. The author, named *Bhasa* or *Bhana Bhuti*, as far as I know, lived about half a century before the author of *Malati-Mahdava*.

Oct. 1. A STUDENT.

THE RHYMING RULES OF WHIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although Professor Pole's "Rhyming Rules, &c.," are undoubtedly admirable, as well they may be, being the work of so able a man and so excellent a player; yet they seem to me incomplete by reason of three capital omissions:

(a). They contain no hint of the important and proper "penultimate-card" lead in suits of 5 or more. (Vide Cavendish, appendix A., 10th edition, pp. 257-266).

(b). They take no notice of the echo to the call for trumps. (Cavendish, appendix B., pp. 267-8.)

(c). They do not point out the most important exception to the general rule of discarding from weak suits. (Cavendish, pp. 93-5).

In the hope of, however imperfectly, remedying these deficiencies, I have composed the subjoined rhymed couplets; but, as my verses by no means come up to my wishes, I trust that some abler hand will embody the truths contained in them in lines which shall "march in ranks of better equipage." First, then, with regard to the "penultimate-card" lead.

As the rules at present stand, the 3rd stanza ends thus:—

"With *Queen, knave, ten*, you let the *Queen* precede;
In other cases you the *lowest* lead."

I propose to alter the last line, expanding it into three the ending of the stanza becoming,

With *Queen, knave, ten*, you let the *Queen* precede;
In other *four-suits* you the *lowest* lead;
But if such other suit be *five, or more*, in length,
Lead *last but one* to show your friend your strength.

Secondly; for the echo. After the 10th stanza insert

Your strength in trumps let your partner see,
By "echoing" his "call" with *more than three*.

Thirdly, for the "forced" discard. After the last stanza add,

But if you know your foes in *trumps* are strong,
First from your *long* suit throw, or you'll do wrong.

Trusting that these alterations may meet with the approval of whist players, I enclose my name and address, and am,

R.

MONDAY NIGHT'S THUNDERSTORM—A PILOT SCHOONER STRUCK.

THE thunder and lightning storms that have been visiting Bombay for several nights past have done a considerable amount of damage. On Monday night the storm raged with terrible violence just outside the harbour, and we are afraid the outgoing mail must have had a bad time of it. At about eight o'clock, the Sunbeam (pilot schooner No. 1) was struck, and had a narrow escape of being sent to the bottom. The lightning struck the topmast, smashing it into ribbons, and then darted down the part of the wire rigging known as the storm rigging, and after tearing away a portion of the copper rails, passed down into the sea. If the backstay had not acted as a conductor, the lightning would have passed through the bottom of the schooner—and then probably there would have been a catastrophe. Mr. Walker, the pilot in charge, was blinded by the flash for a quarter of an hour; and he says that, in all his thirty years' experience in India, he never saw lightning so continuous and brilliant, nor so thoroughly vicious-looking. For over an hour the "gurly seas" were rolling almost continuously in the weird light of an atmosphere of fire.

THE *Times* says that one of the Middlesex Magistrates the other day was offered, but refused to accept, £900 for his collection of foreign postage stamps; and also that an extensive collection of 17,000 varieties, including many unique specimens, chanced hands through Messrs. Palmer, of Adelphi-house, for £800; it is believed that this is the highest price which such a collection has ever fetched in England. In France, however, the mania has reached a higher pitch, for we are told that one of the most complete collections ever brought together was sold privately for no less than £3,000.

ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The trustees of the lottery in aid of the above institution advertised to publish the members of the few fortunate successful drawers in the lottery. Can any of your numerous readers inform me whether they have been published, and if so, in what paper and of what date? The lottery itself was advertised to take place on the 15th ultimo.

October 2. B. D. K.

THE ONE-ANNA RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The promoters of the one-anna relief fund will, I am sure, take in good part a word of suggestion, in regard to publishing the way the funds collected are applied.

The principle of this fund is excellent, for, whilst not scorning the widow's mite, it welcomes the contributions of the wealthy. Its success will depend much upon the interest of contributors, by letting them know that their mickles or their muckles have gone to relieve distress.

Not a rupee should be kept idle in any bank. Exhaust the balance, I would say, at once, and trust to its being speedily re-filled. This is the very time when private charity can do its work best, by helping the weak and the destitute, on their return to their villages, in the purchase of seed grain or plough cattle, and to this end the One Anna Relief Fund may well contribute.

October 2. C. S.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Citizen" in your to-day's impression is evidently a very sanctimonious individual. The tone of his letter savours of such godliness that every man or woman, whose eyes may meet it, will, in spite of himself or herself, at once denounce the very idea of having a bullring erected in the Victoria Gardens, "where beer, spirits, and other refreshments will be retailed." Your correspondent, it seems, has strained his brain to the utmost to set forth such arguments as to convince the public that the proposal to make the Gardens a resort of recreation will, in its results, prove detrimental to the morals of "the young and thoughtless." But I apprehend he has failed in his endeavour, for, notwithstanding the validity of the conclusion of his reasoning, the premises thereof are false. He thinks that the people who are entitled to enjoy the entertainments will indulge freely in drinks, and consequently if they remain at home they will not touch the bottle. Alas! how dim must his mind's eye be! Does not he believe that those who are addicted to the bottle require very little enticement to satisfy their gnawing passion? Does a toper seek an opportunity to be in his cups? Certainly not. On the other hand, if a teetotaler were to visit the Gardens on an entertainment night, unless he is a knave or a fool, he will not be so easily tempted to taste the juice of the grape, for, if he be ever inclined to break his vow I don't think he will do it so openly. If "Citizen" is of opinion that such a scheme is not of any public benefit, then I would strongly advise him to appeal to the public to decry all entertainments, since there is scarcely one with which no refreshment room is connected, and no doubt the public will be infinitely obliged to him should he take the initiative. I do not permit me to remind "Citizen" that "the new institution," as he calls it, will not be the first of its kind. We have had *al-fresco* concerts in the Gardens with no such fearful consequences as those depicted by him in his letter. I do not think Government can do a more foolish thing than to withhold the sanction of a project so anxiously looked for by the generality of the people, on being petitioned by such stoics as your correspondent. Bombay is very much in need of some kind of entertainment to break its monotony, and nothing but some such novelty as an open-air concert will draw the slothful from their early beds. As my opinion is diametrically opposed to that of "Citizen," I challenge the public voice in the matter, and defy him to get the majority against me.

October 1. JUNIUS.

THEATRICALS AT SECUNDERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What an unkind letter you have published about our theatricals! *Everybody* said that "Ours" was simply perfect—*everybody*, excepting, of course, your D. C. (dyspeptic correspondent.) *He* begins by abusing the piece, and saying that it is presumptuous on his part to do so, in which latter statement I think every one will agree with me, and winds up by suggesting native gentlemen to make room for Mr. B. because forsooth he has not got a better voice! I take it for granted that your D. C. is a man: no one of my sex could be so spiteful after such a charming evening as we had. There is all through his letter such a very bitter vein and such an evident desire to impress his readers with the idea that he is intensely clever in stage matters, and that his opinion is of the very highest value, that it has been determined by a select committee that his own histrionic talents have in some way been slighted. Perhaps our amateurs would not allow him to take Mr. R.'s part?

The prologue and epilogue were both very clever and good, and, as we all *know who wrote them*, don't you think your D. C.'s remark concerning their being the last resource of unappreciated poets was both personal and impertinent? It is hard enough to get amateurs to come forward and carry out such pieces, but when they do so in the very spirited and talented manner in which our amateurs did it on Monday night, they should be entirely safe from any criticisms which are likely to cause pain, inclinations though they may palpably be, as in this case, of a disordered liver. Any defect in one's natural gifts which does not admit of correction should, I think, be spared all criticism.

Now, Miss M. has a voice and a talent for singing far above the ordinary range of amateurs, and Miss M. sang divinely the other night; but your D. C. does not mention it. Nagging is his strong point! He nags about there being twenty-five minutes between the acts.

Now, how *differently* people are constituted. I had a delightful time between the acts; one could walk about and get cooling liquids in the large ball room—that is to say, if one happened to be a member of the institution called the Public Rooms. Perhaps your D. C. is not a member! Ha, ha, that's where the shoe pinches in those 25 minutes between the acts! I wonder whom he had come to fetch him to come and sit out the next number at the next performance, and I will undertake that his next critique shall be truer, less dyspeptic, and void of offence.

AN ASPIRANT TO HISTRIONIC FAME.

Secunderabad, September 28.

NOTES FROM AURUNGABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, SEPT. 23.

PREPARATIONS for field work are now being made by H. H. the Nizam's revenue surveyors, who take the field next month. One surveyor, Mr. Kyte, has been ordered to the famine relief works at Goolburga.

Lieut. Meade, Squadron Subaltern 3rd Cavalry H. C., is expected here shortly. As a temporary measure, Captain Gilchrist is to officiate as Squadron Commander of the 1st Cavalry at Mominbad during Captain Walker's command of the Cavalry. Lieut. Mason has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 2nd Cavalry, H. C., in addition to his duties as Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Hamilton appointed Officiating Squadron Commander. Lieut. Adye, Squadron Officer 4th Cavalry, H. C., Hingolee, has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry at Mominabad.

Mr. Rutton Chund, the sowcar, may be a very good and charitable individual, but his good qualities do not warrant him getting an infantry guard at night. How is this?

The Khandeish P. W. D. should give a look to that portion of the road first 14 miles from Nandgaum to Aurungabad. The repairs of this road would find work at least for a few hundred starving wretches.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1875-76.

THE annual progress report ending 31st October last, which has just seen the light of day, exhibits the result of the year's assessments in an increase of Rs. 17,542. The reviewing officer at Hyderabad has been very meagre in his remarks; but, although short, they are sweet.

The Revenue Survey of Berar commenced in 1860 61. Since then, and up to date, the total expenditure has been Rs. 21,58,082, which has brought an enhancement of revenue (not "annual"!) to the amount of Rs. 15,12,008, a little over *seventy* per cent. on the outlay for the sixteen years. "These figures," the Resident remarks, "are abundant testimony to the great value of the operations of the department," which, in a few months hence, will have completed its entire labours in Berar. As an encouragement for the hard work extending over a period of 16 years, the Resident will "inquire as to the exact extent of the work to be done, whether it is sufficient to give full employment to the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendents and the rest of the establishment." Only the Internal waste village remains to be assessed. Since 1860-61, there have been 6,660 villages, or 10,458,980 acres, measured, and 10,327,787 acres of land classified at a cost, as already stated, of Rs. 21,58,082, or at an average cost of nearly 10 pies per acre on both operations exclusive of the year under report.

During the year 29 villages in 11 taluks, representing 34 363 acres, were classed; besides measuring and classing 471 villages = 4,211 acres. Of these Captain Pemberton, the Assistant Superintendent, tested—in the absence of Mr. R. B—ynon, the Superintendent—without native agency, the original measurements, and found a slight discrepancy of one per cent., which at once shows how truly the "first work" was supervised, not as in a recent Calcutta *causes célèbre*! The following expenditure during the year under report shows a decrease of Rs. 1,701 over the previous year, owing to the reduction in the department and the absconding of a "classer," who was to be criminally prosecuted for "an attempt of extortion":—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Establishment Salaries	Rs. 43,050 against	42,295
Contingencies	,, 8,005 ,,	6,226
Construction	,, Nil ,,	1,181
Total	Rs. 52,055 against	50,384

During the survey year ending 31st October last, 19,577 copies of boundary maps were lithographed of the Woon, Ellapur and half of the Balapur talukas. Lieut. Meade, who is to be done the boundary maps of Akola, Malkapur, Jalgaon, and the other half of the Balapur taluk, which Captain C. C. Pemberton hopes to complete during the current survey year which closes next month. The Melghat has been excepted from the operation of the Survey Department.

The fate of the Revenue Survey Department will be known shortly, the labours of which "have already been made the subject of hearty congratulation, and it only remains for the Resident to express his approval of the proceedings of the department during the year," reported by Captain C. C. Pemberton, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

BOMBAY.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—An Eranee Parsee, named Byram Ardaseer, a sherbut shop-keeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb for illicitly selling by retail spirituous liquors without a licence.

HIGH COURT.—Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley stated for the information of the members of the Bar that the judges had made certain rules regarding postponements of cases, which would shortly be published.

ARREST OF A MILITARY DESERTER.—Private Lindley, of H. M.'s 67th Regiment stationed at Madras, was arrested yesterday by Mr. Constable Moriarty as a deserter from that regiment, and he has been handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—R. Beesley, a seaman of the British ship Grenock, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for continued wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

WE are requested to state that the Kumballa Hill Mail signal gun will not be fired on the arrival of the now expected English Mail, in consequence of the Bishop's illness—his room at Altamont being in close proximity to the gun.

A MISSING SHAWL.—A Hindoo, named Krishnajee Bowjee, informed the Police yesterday, that he travelled in a hack buggy on the previous evening from Girgaum to the Cowasjee Patel Tank, where he discharged the buggy, in which he had left a shawl valued Rs. 110. Enquiries by the Police are in progress.

MR. W. TRANT writes to us as follows:—"I notice in your local column this morning a statement that I have prefered a claim against the management of the Bombay District of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India of Rs. 900, for acting as their vice-chairman. I trust you will kindly announce that the statement is incorrect."

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Nurrotum Manore, was fined Rs. 60 by Mr. Nana Morojee on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Nursey Purshotum on the 22nd ult. Rs. 30 of the fine were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation, and the defendant was further bound over in the sum of Rs. 120 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

TOUR OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., left Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Monday noon, for Seroor, accompanied by his personal staff. His Excellency left Seroor yesterday morning for Ahmednuggur, from whence he will proceed to Dhond and Munmar to inspect the railway works. The Governor and Staff will return to Gunnesh Khind on the 5th instant.

THE CASE AGAINST TRUMPETER THORPE.—Trumpeter Thorpe, of the Royal Horse Artillery, has been committed to the Criminal Sessions by Colonel T. E. Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, for committing adultery with Mrs. Templeton, while Sergeant Templeton was undergoing a sentence in the Yerowda Jail. Sergeant Templeton subsequently made an application to His Excellency that as Mrs. Templeton's evidence was indispensably necessary for the prosecution, she should be summoned; his request was granted.

ARRIVAL OF DR. MEURIN IN BOMBAY.—Yesterday evening the Rt. Rev. Dr. Meurin, Bishop Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, arrived at the Horse Bunder station after an absence on the Malabar Coast of about two years. A large number of clergy and laymen assembled at the station to meet His Lordship, and escorted him to his residence. A notice has been issued to the effect that this evening, at 6 p.m., a solemn *Te Deum* and Benediction in the Cathedral will take place in thanksgiving to God for the safe arrival of His Lordship.

IMPORTANT NATIVE FUNCTIONARIES.—The *Indu Prakash*, alluding to what a correspondent wrote in our columns about Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy and Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, says—"The fact that the editor of the *Gazette*, who must certainly have fully known that Mr. Nowrojee was never private secretary to Sir Mungaldass, has allowed an anonymous correspondent to say in his paper that he was, shows in what spirit the paper is sometimes conducted." We may state two rather important facts for the information of the *Indu Prakash*. One is that we have too much serious work to do to pay much attention to what private arrangements native gentlemen may choose to make. The other is, that we allow our correspondents to be responsible for their own facts and statements. We can scarcely be expected to exercise the functions of schoolmaster for the benefit of editors of native papers.

TELEGRAM COMPANY.—We understand that the Oriental and American Telegram Company, Limited, whose system of agencies in North and South America, India, China, Australia, &c., has for some time been at work, is now in course of organising agencies to the West Indies. A considerable proportion of the traffic to the West Indies originating from the Continent of Europe, in all the principal cities of which the Company has established agencies under the management of carefully selected officers, it seems probable that its efforts to extend its system in this direction will be attended with very satisfactory results. For some time past this Company has supplied at small cost to subscribers daily reports of the opening and closing of all the principal markets in the Continent and in America, and we believe we are justified in saying that the advantages of these reports to subscribers has been found to be great.—*The Telegraphic Journal.*

THE CHRISTIANS OF SALSETTE.—At the close of a notice of Mr. Nairne's paper on the Christians of Salsette, the *Bombay Church Chronicle* says, "We assure Mr. Nairne that the genuine pleasure, which the perusal of it afforded, has been shared by all to whom we have made it known. The concluding portion is so suggestive that it must be quoted at length:

"They have, at all events for the last 150 years, had nothing to th

OFFICIAL PAPERS REGARDING THE DEATH OF A NATIVE FROM VIOLENCE.

Naini Tal, 8th August, 1877.

From the Offg. Secy. to Govt. N. W. Provinces and Oudh, to the Commissioner of Agra.

SIR,—I am directed to forward the enclosed extract from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 7th instant, and to request that you will submit a full and early report on the case.

Extract from the "*Delhi Gazette*" of 7th August, 1877.

Report of a Fuller case of a very atrocious nature reaches us from Rewah. We give it as we find. We are, however, open to correction. A few days ago a poor mango-seller came to the bungalow of the District Magistrate of Rewah to sell mangoes. The Sahib came out of his room and asked the man's prices, which were perhaps in his opinion exhorbitant. The man persisted not to lower them and the Sahib got enraged. He ordered his khansama to beat him; and that obsequious servant belaboured the mango-seller with such good blows, in the right Anglo-Indian fashion, as perhaps pleased his master. The poor man, however, unable to bear this hard treatment of blows, fell down and died. The khansama was indicted before a Magistrate, and was convicted to pay a fine of five rupees and to undergo simple imprisonment for a week We call the attention of the Government to this scandalous case, and solicit it to investigate the particulars of it.—*Indian Tribune.*

Agra, 10th August, 1877.

From Officiating Commissioner, Agra Division, to the Officiating Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SIR,—In obedience to yours of 8th instant, I have the honour to state that I have in reply to an enquiry from me heard from Mr. Barkitt (the Magistrate alluded to) the true facts of the story given by the *Delhi Gazette* on the authority of the *Indian Tribune*. I append an extract from Mr. Barkitt's letter. I at once telegraphed for the record of the case to be sent here, and have just received a reply to the effect that the High Court had called for the record, and that it was sent there yesterday. I am consequently unable to furnish you will any further particulars.

Mr. Barkitt will naturally look to the Government to defend him from the unfounded aspersions of the *Indian Tribune.*

"The facts are that one morning in the first week of July, when walking across my compound to kutcherry, one of my servants—I think it was the *duftadar* of the guard—came up to me and reported that a man who was selling mangoes to some of the servants had fallen down dead in a fit near the stables. I directed him to report to the police, so that the usual inquest might be held, and went on to kutcherry. In about an hour or so afterwards, while sitting in court, I was informed that the relatives of the mango-seller had reported at the Kotwali that my sweeper killed the mango-seller by violence. I ordered the police enquiry to take place as usual, and directed that the man, being my servant, the police special diaries, &c., should be sent on to Mr. Staley, to whom also, when my sweeper was challenged by the police, I made over the case for trial. It was shown on the trial that a slight squabble took place between the sweeper and the deceased because the former's son took up one of themangoes out of the basket, and that the sweeper struck deceased a blow on the side with his open hand. Some witnesses said the sweeper used a stick, but on the evidence Staley disbelieved that. The unfortunate man's spleen was four or five times larger than usual, and was ruptured by the blow. Staley, on convicting the sweeper under section 323, sentenced him to a week's simple imprisonment. These are the facts of the case."

A. J. LAWRENCE,
Officiating Commissioner.

Allahabad, 24th August, 1877.

From Offg. Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, to Offg. Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st instant, and in reply to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of the Court's orders of the 20th instant, passed in the case of Jhandu, convicted under section 333 of the Indian Penal Code.—I have, &c.,

G. T. SPANKIE, Officiating Registrar.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
Allahabad, 20th August, 1877.
BY THE COURT.

We have considered the evidence. The attack on the accused was not unprovoked, and although the Magistrate may have been right in merely convicting the accused of simple hurt, it would have been more satisfactory if he had distinctly found whether the blow was inflicted with the closed hand or with a stick. Under any circumstances the punishment was inadequate; at least a month's rigorous imprisonment should have been awarded. We enhance the sentence to that period, of which the accused may be taken to have undergone one-fourth.

F. R. PEARSON, Judge.
C. A. TURNER, Judge.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE FORTRESS OF GWALIOR.

"BEAUTIFUL and ancient Fortress." Who can say it is not? None, I really believe. In making use of this phrase I refer to the ancient buildings situated here, some of which are now fairly in ruins, nevertheless it can readily be seen that they were once splendid specimens of architectoral beauty. According to one account, this fortress is supposed to have been built before Christ, while another (which I think is the most accurate) states that it was built in A. D. 773; the same account also states that although this huge mass of rock is not capable of resisting the implacable shot of the British, it is nevertheless impregnable against any Asiatic force. Such account may be true, but in the event of an attack on the Indian Gibraltar (which is highly improbable) it must be distinctly understood that to the west side of the fortress there lies a very commanding position, sufficiently large enough to encamp a good force upon, and which might be accomplished with a little strategy (such as Suleiman Pasha is now displaying in Turkey); consequently it must appear obvious to any reasonable person that this place once commanded by the aforesaid position, the immediate capitulation of the enclosed force would very soon be found a matter of absolute necessity; subsequently some reason or persons would receive a severe animadversion for neglect, but as prevention is always better than cure, would it not be more suitable to remedy the matter now? The height of the fortress from the level of the surrounding ground is only 326 feet, while that position which I have above mentioned is 403 feet.—Correspondent *Delhi Gazette.*

THE RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

(Correspondent *Madras Times.*)
SEPT. 26.

ANOTHER excellent day for firing, and the scores made are getting better every day. At present only one competition, The Presidency Stakes, 2nd Series (for native soldiers), has terminated; the first prize, a silver watch, being won by Havildar Juggunaikloo, the crack shot of the Indian Armies for two years, the second by another man of the 36th Regt. N. I., and the remaining 7 by men of the 23rd W. L. I. The Prince of Wales' Cup at 200 yards has Colour Sergeant Randell, 45th Regt., S. F., first, and Lance Corporal Wooley, 67th Foot, second, both with 33 points; in the same match at 500 yards Private Hodgkinson, 45th is first, and Lieutenant Brown, 43rd S. F., second, both with 33 points; and at 600 yards Lieut Brown, 43rd S. F., is first, with 32 points, and Bugler Jobson, of the same corps, is second, with 28 points. The 500 and 600 yards competitions for this match are closed, but that at 200 is still open. For the Carbine Derby Gunner Somers, R. H. A., leads with 28 points out of 35.

Havildar Juggunaikloo, 36th Regiment N. I., had made 30 before to-day at two distances for the Empress Cup, and had but 25 to make—a good score, but not impossible—at 600 to beat Lieutenant Bulpett, who had made the highest score, viz., 86 at all the three distances. His firing attracted a good many spectators, but, unfortunately, the Havildar got nervous and only made 17 points which, with three added, makes him seventh or eighth only. There was firing at 1,000 yards for the Z Ilner Can, but the firing was rather mild, and 37 was the best that was done out of 10 shots. The Snider Cup was also competed for during part of the day, but 38 is the highest score that has been made for it as yet. To-morrow will be more interesting as some of the competitions will finish and the (mounted) Lloyd Lindsay Prize comes off in the afternoon. A few accidents took place; three markers having been wounded during the day.

SEPT. 29.

Yesterday, the long range matches, viz., the Tydiner and Alexandra, were on. The former has been won by Colour Sergeant Randell, 45th S. F., with the Snider, making 37 points, which, with 7 added, makes 44. The next best was Mr. Marrett, C. E., from Secunderabad, who made a capital score of inners—40 points—with a match rifle, and the 3rd, Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Wales, 67th Foot. For the Celerity and Precision Captain Williamson, 43rd Regt., is first with a score of 95 points, and the same gentleman has made 22 points out of 25 for the Revolver prize, beating Captain Hamilton, R. E., by one point; but three entrances are allowed, and this score may still be beaten. The Empress' Plate has been won by Mr. Bulpett, 45th S. F., with 86 points out of a highest possible score of 105. Lieutenant Brown, 43rd, is next with 85, and Armourer Sergeant Hockaday, 14th Hussars, 3rd with 83. I forgot to say there was a heavy fall of rain on Thursday night, which made the atmosphere much clearer for firing yesterday and the same thing happened last night again.

To-day was the great day of the meeting, in so much as as the Bangalore Cup attracted more visitors and caused more excitement than any other event of the meeting hitherto. At 200 yards the 45th were nine points ahead of the next best teams, the 48 b, which had made 212 points, the 43rd and 67th tieing with 208 points each. At the next distance, 500 yards, however, the tables were turned, and the 43rd began to come up hand over hand, their firing being really splendid, while the 45th fell to pieces. Eventually, amidst much excitement, it became known that the 43rd had won with 444 points, the 45th second with 417, the 67th third with 412 and the 45th (glad I) last with 411. Captain Williams, 43rd, made the best score of the combined teams, viz., 68—a splendid piece of shooting—and he was nearly caught by Mr. Bulpett, 45th, who scored 62. Thus it will be seen that the 43rd have once more carried off the Bangalore Cup, while one of their team has obtained the prize for best score. Every one feels for the 45th, and at all events they worked hard for victory and did their best to get a win. May they have more luck for the Non-Commissioned Officers' Stakes

Immediately after the Cup, the Native Non-Commissioned Officers' Stakes unconthly styled the "Ooday Walla's Stakes" was shot for by teams from the Sappers, 21st, 23rd, 36th & 39th N. I. At 200 yards the 36th led with 10 points, but they were overtaken and beaten at 500 by the 23rd, with a total scores of 274 against 266 made by the 36th N. I. A re-ment serving in Bengal also competes, and the score they made is as yet unknown. I forgot to say that the 444 made by the 43rd team is within 2 points of an average of inners—fine shooting for a team to make.

THE case of *Pomme à la fourchette*, upon whom Dr. Leon Labbe performed gastrotomy with at least temporary success a few months ago, is brought to mind by an instance of swallowing foreign bodies recorded in a recent number of the *Southern Argus* (S.A.) A convict in the Gaol and Lock-up, undergoing a term of imprisonment for stealing a ring, used to gain a living by travelling from town to town giving performances, in which he offered to swallow any article his audience might select. The ring for the stealing of which he had been convicted he had swallowed, and he asserted he could swallow a bagful if he got them. The prisoner is at present being treated by Dr. M'Kinlop, visiting surgeon to the gaol, with a view of making him disgorge a steel albert chain and a large brass ring. The chain can be distinctly felt at the bottom of the stomach, and the patient says he swallowed it nine months ago, and that it is the only article he has had any difficulty about. He avers that he has had two pounds weight of jewellry in his stomach at one time, and that he has harboured within him that viscus for twenty-four hours. The gaoler is said to have a collection of Albert chains, penknives, brass rings, &c., which, he asserted, he had succeeded in causing the prisoner to vomit by means of emetics. This case, if correctly reported, presents feat res worthy of being studied from a physiological point of view.

STANDARD OF ENGLISH CHARACTER IN INDIA.

(*Statesman.*)

IT is a bitter remark in Mr. Wilson's *Abode of Snow*, but here is unpleasant truth in it, that in Europe it is far easier than in India "to shun the society of snobs, whether social or intellectual, without becoming a social pariah." Mr. Wilson goes on to remark that this tendency to snobbism, is not corrected but developed rather than otherwise, by the close bureaucracy of the Civil Service, while there is no other element in the Anglo Indian community strong enough to correct it. Mr. Wilson remarked further, upon the extraordinary effect India has "in rapidly producing intense conceit and insufferable presumption among Europeans of a low order of mind and character, whatever class of the community they belong to." The accuracy of the remark is positively painful. India means "rain" to a man of coarse, vulgar nature. Writing from Government House over there, 20 years ago to a private friend, Lord Elgin says:—

"It is a terrible business, this living among inferior races. I have seldom, since I came to the East, heard from man or woman *a sentence which was reconcilable with the hypothesis that Christianity had ever come into the world.* There are some three or four hundred servants in this house. When one first passes by their salaaming, one feels a little awkward, but the feeling soon wears off."

The rest of the passage is too painful to quote here. Now Lord Elgin was a man of the world, a statesman, a man of brilliant powers, and almost aged when he wrote thus. He was neither a *pseudo* philanthropist, nor a carping critic of every country in his own, nor a sneerer in British feeling or courage. But he saw clearly and felt keenly, the evil effects of Empire upon the mass of our country men. Writing from China a little later, in the midst of the passions raging around him, he says:—

"I never felt so ashamed in my life. I am now off from Canton never I hope to see it again. Two months I have been there engaged in this painful service . . . . . Can I do anything to prevent England from calling down on herself God's curse . . . . . Or are all my exertions to result only in the extension of the area over which Englishmen are to exhibit how hollow and superficial are both their civilization and their Christianity."

We purposely omit the very strong statements from which we make these extracts. These are not the wounds of an enemy, but of a friend. And if our Empire is to endure, we cannot too early or too earnestly recognise, that it can only do so by its being an embodiment of the great principles of civilization, and of Christianity. Mr. Goldwin Smith does not believe such an Empire to be possible. We do. But we must awake to what our lassitudes are and the temptations to which we have to rise superior. Our great danger in India arises in taking the wrong class of Englishmen for our guides and councillors. "Nothing," says Mr Wilson, "struck me more in India than the contrast between its elevating and even ennobling effects on those Europeans whose minds were *above a certain level*, and its exactly contrary effects on almost all those who were below that level." The profound truth of this observation must, we think, strike everybody. Well, we must take care which class we make our guides, from which class we take what we call "public opinion." We believe it to be true, that "Empire" does produce in India a very high and ennobled class of men. We have had grand illustrations of the fact. On the other hand, it produces a class that is utterly demoralized, by constant contact with the subject and inferior races. No man wholly escapes this demoralization, but how immensely important is it that we should see the evil clearly, and set our face as a flint against the influence or guidance of those who yield themselves up to its dominion.

THE DEATH AND CREMATION OF A BUDHIST HIGH PRIEST.

MEDDAGAMA DEWAMITTABHIDHANA, the Maha Mayaka (High Priest) of the Maliwatte Monastery in Kandy, was eighty years old, blind, and palsied. After a well-spent and eventful life he died on the 8th June last and was cremated the following day. A few hours before his death the priests of the monastery assembled round the mat on which the old man was lying, while one of them in a low sing-song tone recited a portion of the Buddhist Scripture to comfort the dying man at the last. The reading over, the pupils of the high priest, on their tutor's behalf and to gain him merit in the world to come, made an offering to the officiating priest of the eight piri kara (lit. dressed)—two robes, a cloth for the loins, a belt, a begging bowl, a razor, a needle, and a piece of cloth to filter water through. A long all-night then ensued until about two hours after, when the old man was at the last gasp; his pupils all surrounded him and recited the praises of Buddha, while the spirit was passing away. "The holy one; the blessed one, he who has attained to the knowledge of all truth; the blameless one; he who has reduced all to obedience," &c. After death, a lamp was placed at the head of the corpse, which was clothed in a new robe, and frankincense and camphor burned all round the room. A pupil was selected to watch the body, while the other priests assembled hard by and the Scriptures were again recited; no longer on the dead man's behalf, but for their own consolation and support.

It is customary in the Kandyan provinces, on the death of a High Priest, for a member of the Dahigama (one of the old Kandyan Family) family to attend at once and to see that the obsequies are properly performed. In accordance with this custom, a representative of that house was soon on the spot. The body was placed in a coffin, and a few hours after the hearse arrived. A long procession was then formed headed by four tom-tom beaters and a man playing a weird, plaintive, fitful, monotonous air on a horn—the Buddhist Dead March. Slowly the procession wound in front of the town until it reached the place chosen for the cremation. A more lovely and picturesque spot could scarcely have been selected. Behind a Buddhist rock temple, about a mile out of Kandy, on the side of a hilly hill overlooking Bumbara below, as far as the eye could reach, was a vast expanse of Oriental verdure, broken here and there by low rocky hills and a magnificent river, which wound in and out amongst them. The imagination could picture the spirit of the worn-out old man flying away over this fairy scene until it reached a far-off range of lofty mountains, which terminated the range of vision and seemed, as it were, the confines of the other world.

The funeral pyre had been erected ere the procession reached it. It was about four feet in height and three broad. The logs which had been saturated with oil, were longitudinally arranged, so as to leave a cavity in the middle, which was half-filled with cocoanut husks and other easily inflammable articles. Under this cavity a ditch had been dug to catch the ashes, and over it a board was placed to receive the coffin. A palisade had been erected on all four sides, while the trunk of an areca-nut tree, which had been split up for three-quarters of its entire length into four parts, each part being bent out and driven into the ground at a corner of the palisade, surmounted the whole, a white flag waved at the top, while just over the pyre itself a large square piece of white cloth had been stretched out and fastened to the four bent out parts of the areca-nut. On the arrival of the procession the coffin was taken out of the hearse and on the shoulders of some of the relatives of the deceased, and, preceded by the tom-toms and the horn, was carried three times round the funeral pyre, on which it was then placed, and sprinkled with fragrant oils sent by the Dirgawardana Nilawed (the chief Custodian) of the Dalada Maligawa (the temple of the sacred tooth). The assembled priests next separated into three bodies—one composed of the priests of the Maliwatte, another of the priests of the Asgiriya (the next most important monastry) and the third of the representatives of all the other temples. Each in turn entered the palisade, and, standing round the pyre, chanted a Pali refrain which told how "that he who at the point of death felt that he was entering into another form of life, was in an uncertain and therefore troubled frame of mind while he, who at that moment had no such feeling, but expected immediate annihilation, was entering into Nirwana and was blessed indeed." A present of cloth was then made to each by the relatives and pupils of the deceased; the coffin was turned upside down, again sprinkled with oils, and the pyre built up over it with logs to the height of about ten feet—a tom-tom beater was stationed at each end to prevent the demons of the nether world from putting out the flames which were then applied at both ends to the pyre. In a few hours nothing remained but a heap of ashes. Some eight days afterwards these ashes were all collected, and after a pinkam service* in the temple close by, were deposited in the ground under the spot where the pyre had stood. A young Ficus (the Iron-wood tree) was planted over them, and this is all that now remains to commemorate the priest or his cremation.

If what I have described were all that took place on the occasion, I should have had little or nothing to say against a method so simple and so expeditious of getting rid of the bodies of the dead. The first portion indeed of the ceremony was as carefully and as reverently conducted as could have been desired, but a more atrocious, inhuman, and revolting spectacle than that which took place at the last it has seldom been my lot to witness, and I would strongly recommend any who go to see a cremation in Ceylon to leave when the fire begins.

CECIL R. LE MESURIER.

Kandy, June 20, 1877.

* A service in which offerings are made to the temple to gain merit (pin) in the next world.

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